



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

peoples because of its oppressiveness, but the movement which alone can terminate it with any spiritual significance is one which supplants hatred with love, giving the world a fertile, not a sterile, peace. Our only assurance of such an issue rests upon the creative powers of the spirit, building up a new human experience, the most significant triumph of which is the realization, not of what any class of men desires for itself alone, but of human brotherhood. General enlightenment there must be for this realization—not the enlightenment of the mind alone as to the fashioning of an efficient civilization for material ends, but of the heart for the issues of creative and abundant life, whose ideals cannot be expressed in terms of attainment or efficiency, but only in the fruits of the spirit.

The fact that experience gets its name from our conception of trial in the sense of experimentation, involving arbitrary selection, in the conscious adaptation of means to ends, and in accommodation to our environment through the recognition of external relations, leads naturally to an accentuation of the pragmatic values of life and thus to a narrow view of man's destiny, as if it were comprised within that cycle of his many errors and partial triumphs which we call human progress. But why should we ignore those deeper elements of experience due to the creative selection whereby the human is allied to the divine? It is these elements that eternize the earthly life. Science, in its quest of truth, satisfies a disinterested curiosity and pursues its high vocation through the tumult of a city's siege and sacking. Art realizes the beautiful with no reference to utilities. The deeper genius in us creatively yields goodness in the graces inseparable from sympathy and definable only by reference to their source in loving hearts.

If we were asked what the religion of the future is to be, we should say that it would be a surely saving faith in the power of love to realize in experience a divine-human fellowship, which must needs be really human before it can be aware of its divine source and quality.

This is good gospel, whatever it may be in the terms of theology; and that theology may be so transformed as to express the spirit of the gospel is shown in "The Atoning Life," a recent book by Dr. Henry Sylvester Nash, Episcopal Professor of Theology at Harvard, who, dealing with human experience on the creative side, and therefore using terms familiar to Christians from the beginning, and born of that living experience, rather than those of abstruse philosophy, has portrayed the luminous outlines of a really redeemed humanity, purged of its vanities and its fears.

Notes of the Work of the American School Peace League.

BY FANNIE FERN ANDREWS, SECRETARY.

The first annual report of the League, which is now ready for distribution, includes not only an account of the League's activities during its first year of work, but also the addresses delivered at the public meeting in Denver last July. Announcement is also made of the judges in the Peace Pin Contest, the conditions of which were printed in last month's *ADVOCATE*. The judges are: Arthur W. Dow, Teachers' College, Columbia University,

New York City; Leslie W. Miller, Principal Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herman A. MacNeil, sculptor, Northern Boulevard, College Point, New York City; Douglas G. Field, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Frances Lee, Teacher in Miss Winsor's School, Boston, and Milton Academy, Milton, Mass. If the interest in this contest results in as keen a response as that shown in the Peace Essay Contest, a knowledge of the purpose of the League will be spread far and wide throughout the country.

State Branches are being organized during the meetings of the State Teachers' Associations, two having been formed in November. On November 26, at Richmond, Virginia, the organization of the State Branch took place as a part of the program of the Virginia State Teachers' Association, with the following officers: President, J. H. Binford, President State Teachers' Association, Richmond; secretary, J. Paul Spence, Supervisor of Instruction, Norfolk; treasurer, Miss M. E. Coffedge, Richmond; vice-presidents, J. D. Eggleston, Jr., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond; J. A. Moorehead, President Roanoke College, Salem; R. C. Stearnes, Secretary State Board of Education, Richmond; J. J. Lincoln, Principal Wakefield High School, Wakefield; Miss S. W. Coleman, Ashland; directors, J. A. C. Chandler, Superintendent of Schools, Richmond; Miss Matty Cocke, President Hollins Institute, Hollins; J. W. Wayland, President Harrisonburg Normal School, Harrisonburg; J. H. Saunders, Principal Omohundro Avenue School, Norfolk; Mrs. L. R. Dashiell, educator, Richmond; E. A. Alderman, President University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Mrs. B. B. Munford, educator, Richmond; R. E. Blackwell, President Randolph-Macon College, Ashland; Joseph L. Jarman, President State Normal School, Farmville.

On the same day the Massachusetts Branch was formed at Worcester, at the time of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, and these officers were elected: President, George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History, Clark University, Worcester; secretary, Charles A. Breck, Superintendent of Schools, Methuen; treasurer, Mrs. Emma S. Gulliver, Master Dillaway School, Roxbury; vice-presidents, David Snedden, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, Boston; Wilbur F. Gordy, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield; William A. Baldwin, Principal Normal School, Hyannis; Miss Mabel Hill, Teacher of History, Normal School, Lowell; J. Asbury Pitman, Principal Normal School, Salem; directors, Homer P. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools, Worcester; B. C. Gregory, Superintendent of Schools, Chelsea; Henry D. Hervey, Superintendent of Schools, Malden; Stratton D. Brooks, Superintendent of Schools, Boston; F. E. Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools, Newton; Allen P. Keith, Superintendent of Schools, New Bedford; Asher J. Jacoby, Superintendent of Schools, Milton; Carlos B. Ellis, Teacher in High School, Springfield; Albert Perry Walker, Master Girls' High School, Boston.

The Massachusetts State Teachers' Association passed the following resolution, directly in line with the resolution passed by the National Education Association in Denver last summer:

"*Resolved*, That in the great movement for international arbitration, international conciliation, international peace and goodwill, we recognize the projection on a grand scale of those

human ideals which the public school labors to establish and to foster within the field of its own activity; and we commend this movement to all teachers both as a cause worthy of their hearty support and as an inspiration to renewed effort in the endeavor to lift their pupils to a higher plane of social and civic life."

The first meeting of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Branch was held on December 11, at the Twentieth Century Club, when plans for active work during the coming year were discussed.

Evidences of interest throughout the country point to a hopeful outlook for the League's work. Mr. John H. Vaughan, Professor of History in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, New Mexico, who is actively promoting the work of the League, writes: "You will be interested to know that I have succeeded in having a Peace Day Program included in a book of Special Day Programs which the Territorial Department of Education has just issued for use in the public schools of the Territory." Professor Vaughan is to deliver an address before the New Mexico Educational Association during the holidays on "The Peace Movement in the Schools," and, through his summer institute work and general correspondence, he has secured for the League several hundred members in New Mexico, and has laid plans for the formation of the New Mexico Branch.

Mr. C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Instruction in Wisconsin, writes: "I am making announcement of the Peace Prize Contest of the American School Peace League in the Wisconsin Memorial Day Annual, which will be sent out to the schools of the State early in January. This publication goes into every school-room in the State and hence the contest will receive wide publicity. We include in the Annual selections suitable for Peace Day programs." Many other instances of constructive interest might be cited.

Among the definite plans promulgated by the standing committees of the League is the systematic publicity work carried on by the Press Committee. One phase of this work is the publication of a series of articles by Lucia Ames Mead on "Internationalism and Patriotism," in educational magazines and important daily and weekly papers of the country. The first article, which is of an introductory nature, will be released on January 1, 1910, and the second, entitled, "The American School Peace League," on February 1.

The great number of inquiries received, concerning the literature on the international movement, have impressed the League with the importance of having this literature placed in the libraries of the country. The word is almost general from the Peace Prize contestants that they have little, if any, recourse to such literature in their own libraries. To answer this need, the League has compiled a list of books and pamphlets which it hopes to see in every library of the country. This, no doubt, will further the cause of international peace in a fundamental and permanent way.

. . . The Southern California Teachers' Association, at its annual convention in December, adopted the following resolution: "We heartily favor the principles of international arbitration and goodwill among the nations, and as a means to obtain that good result we favor the observance of peace day, May 18, in all the public schools of California."

Peace Society of the City of New York.

Notes of the Society's Activities.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Work has been carried on constantly during the last few months in compiling a somewhat complete and comprehensive list of names of many of the best and most favorably known people in the city for propaganda purposes. This list contains the names of about six thousand of the leading financial men in the city, nearly six thousand lawyers, about four thousand professional, philanthropic and public-spirited people, not included in the first two lists, and two thousand members of allied organizations whose interests and aims are of a similar nature. This list has been most carefully selected and placed on a card catalogue, where it is instantly available if an occasion arises where the necessity for arousing public sentiment in a quick, decisive way is apparent.

It may be used in its entirety, or such sections of it as seem at the time desirable, in carrying on a membership campaign. Such a list is a very valuable asset to a society of this kind, and it is hoped that through its use much may be accomplished.

On the first of December the society published and circulated widely throughout the city a circular setting forth the aim of the society, and stating that one of the ways in which it purposed to further its object was by educating and influencing public opinion through pulpit, platform, press and other agencies. A list of the speakers which the society would be glad to furnish on any public occasion, without compensation, followed. This list contained the names of about forty able speakers, several of whom were at the second Hague Conference. The call for speakers before churches, political clubs, and other organizations already has been very encouraging, and it is hoped that a wide field of influence may be opened up to the society through these meetings.

The society will hold a tea and reception at Teachers' College on Tuesday afternoon, December 28, in coöperation with the college authorities and the American School Peace League, to the State Teachers' Association, which meets in New York at that time. The gathering is to be held for the purpose of organizing a New York State Branch of the American School Peace League, whose secretary, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, will be present and speak on this occasion.

Announcements will be sent out soon for a luncheon to be held at the Plaza on January 15. The speakers will be the Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Hon. John W. Foster and Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia. Mr. Carnegie will preside.

New Books.

CONSULAR CASES AND OPINIONS FROM THE DECISIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURTS AND THE OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. By Ellery C. Stowell, *Docteur en droit* (Paris). Washington: John Byrne & Co. 1909. 811 pages.

Dr. Stowell's name is already familiar to readers of the *American Journal of International Law*, to which